HORSES OF THE BEST BLOOD

Indiana Is Rapidly Gaining First Rank for Her Fast Trotters and Pacers.

Her Soil, Water, Grass, and Other Essentials Are Unequaled for Bringing This Industry to the Highest State of Development.

The fearth annual meeting of the Trotting and Pacing Association, which begins at the fair grounds Tuesday and lasts four days, brings to mind the fact that Indiana is fast becoming noted as a horse-breeding State. As is well known, Kentucky has heretofore sustained the name of being in the lead, where, in her famous blue-grass regions, the finest speed horses have been raised that have ever been put upon the track in the United States. Indiana, her closset northern eister State, has never until retently shown any indications that her attention would ever be turned to this popular amusement, but within the last five years, and inless time, even, has she displayed the sterling qualities that go to make her territory a rival, if not superior to any State in the Union for the breeding and training of standard horses. Michigan is a great horse-training region, but her attention has been confined mainly to carriage and coach horses. Weight and utility have been the characteristics of her productions rather than speed. Wisconsin has been famous for her heavy draught horses, while Iowa, Illinois and Ohio have been devoted mainly to the raising of fine bred cattle. Indiana, as a State, has never made any great reputation in any of these lines; not from her insufficiency of material, but from the seeming lack of interest among her sporting classes. But the organization of a Trotting and Pacing Association four years ago was a step toward her advancement that bids fair to place her far in the lead of every other State, including even

"How can you account for Indiana's sudden rise in this line?" a reporter asked R. M. Lock-hart, superintendent of the State fair grounds, last night.

"It is a thing which Indiana can't help, simply because them far better equipped than any other State for the raising of horses. Her superiority over Kentucky is due to her more ex-tended area of blue and other grass pasturage and the abundance of good cold spring water. We all know that the blue-grass region in Kentucky has been the most noted the country, but it is very limited in extent, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the wide, open pastures in this State are equally as desir-able, and far more so from the additional adable, and far more so from the additional advantage of being well watered. There is no other State in the Union that can furnish such inducements to horsemen or stock-raisers of any kind, and for this reason we cannot be surprised if men take advantage of them."

"Does there seem to be any tendency among farmers to take this advantage?"

"Within the last two or three years the question has assumed a very hopeful outlook, and not only native Indianians, but also Kentuckians and men from other States have begun to train their horses on Indiana soil. There are a large number of

emet, natives of Indiana, who have, in adborsemet, natives of Indiana, who have, in addition to their own animals, those of other owners who have visited nearly every State in the Union, and who prefer Indiana for wintering and early training purposes. This will tend to introduce new customs among Indianians, and not only that, but it will gain for us a world-wide reputation for being the leaders in the great national sport of horse-racing. Indiana has been experimented with, and it is a fact that there is less disease prevalent among her stock than elsewhere, and that is an incalculable argument in her tayor. Her climate is a medium one, without severe extremes, and trainers hum one, without severe extremes, and trainers are not slow to discover these essentials, so that if any sister State is eclipsed by us natural causes will alone be to blame."

"Is Indiana famous as yet for any speed horses of noted reputation!"

"Yes. There are trainers in this State who have bought and sold horses that have made is young in this new new and her difficulty in getting a faothold must be overlooked to some artent; but for the length of time she has deforms within her borders, and some very fast horses have been produced. Prominent among horsemen in the State is Alvin C. Remy, who lost \$50,000 worth of horses last week by a fire. He has been the proprietor of the Spring Valley stock farm, eight miles southwest of the city, for a number of years, and has averaged from six-ty to seventy-five standard bred horses every year. tie lost eighteen of his best in the fire, but for-tunately his famous "Brignoli Wilkes," said to be the finest stallion in the world, escaped injury. Remy has sold horses for sums all the way up to \$10,000. One colt he disposed of not long ago for \$6,500, and for the famous "Jim Wilson" he paid a sool \$5,000. That seems to wilson" he paid a cool \$5,000. That seems to show that the Indiana men are in earnest. Martin Hare, of Fisher's Station, is another prominet trainer. He has between twenty and thirty head of the Mambrino stock now on his farms, and they are of the finest kind. Bridgland & Barry are also among the leading breeders. Ezra Allerman, in Morgan county, has thirty-six speed horses, and I could name many others who are investing beavily in horse flesh. Nearly all of these men have private tracks on which they do their training. Most of the racing we have had has been during State fair times, when only scrab horses have been put on the track. But we have ruled that kind of sport out, and now the horses must be of the best mandard breed before they will be admitted. Indiana has already produced horses whose record has been as low as 2:31;, and three-year-olds

The races that begin Tuesday, although the Trotting Association is as yet in its iniancy, will be of the highest order. Some of the finest torses in the country will be put on the track, and prominent among these is "King," who, although owned by New York horsemen, is kept at Plainfield for training. The features of the and the colt racing, in which class over thirty-are entries have been made. Altegether, 135 antries are recorded, and these will be divided into three races each afternoon.

Entries for State Fair. The prospects for the best State fair ever held continue to grow brighter. Superintendent Woodard, of the Monon railroad, arrived recterday from Chicago with four fine race orses, which are somewhat famous for their speed. Six horses were entered for the race tourse yesterday by C. F. Clamsey, of Edin-tourse yesterday by C. F. Clamsey, of Edin-tours, and altogether there are fifty fast horses on the grounds now registered to take part. The secretary of the State Agricultural Depart-ment is daily receiving many letters of inquiry and newspapers throughout the country contain-ing something about the fair.

The Woman's Department, The almost phenomenal growth and development of the Woman's State Fair Association in former years will, if anything, be doubly so this year, the prospects being for the largest and locat exhibit ever shown. Several years ago, at he suggestion of the president, members of the soundy fairs, organizing women's departments and soliciting the better class of exhibits of woman's work for exhibit at the State fair, thus insuring a fine class of exhibits. Six of the unies were in attenuable at various fairs last week, and will visit numerous others the coming week. The president of the association, Mrs. A. M. Noe, has been invited to attend the open-ing of the Obio State Centennial, at Columbus, O., on Tuesday next, and will be in attendance.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

There were thirty-seven deaths and forty-nine birthe in the city during the last week. The Marion County Medical Society will meet The People's Congress will this afternoon con-tions consideration of the resolution relating to tenures of land.

Marriago licenses were issued yesterday to Ernest Menze and Mary Piel, James Gordon and Pinkie Joyce, John L. Fugate and Nicey Kunzle, William L. Rhodes and Henrietta L. Wands.

The members of the Free Kindergarten and C. A. S. will meet on Thursday to begin their weekly sewing meeting at chapel of Tabernacle Church. A call is also made for second and

slothes, as mothers are now changing their lit-White County Horses Afficted. The State veterinary surgeon, E. H. Pritch-

and, returned yesterday from Monticello, where he was sent by the State Board of Health, to mulce an examination of the disease of glanders prevalent among the horses in that part of the State. After making the examination he found tion a le

disease, and will probably have to return to kill more, as the disease is widespread. Since the first of the year he has killed seventy-one horses and mules afflicted with the glanders in various parts of the State. One reason for this large number, is the passage of a law in the State of Illinois, which provides for the immediate killing of all horses suffering from glanders. The law has caused a great number from that State to be shipped into Indiana when taking the disease, thereby spreading the disease over this

THOSE WHO DEAL IN DRUGS.

What Druggists Must Learn and the Benefit Schools of Pharmacy Are to the Public.

The English language is said to comprise upwards of 114,000 words. Of this number, over ten thousand are peculiar to the drug trade. The drug clerk, therefore, is faced by a difficulty at the very outset of his experience which is encountered by a clerk in no other line of business. There are five thousand articles used in pharmacy. Upon a average, each of these has at least three different names, one of them being, always, Latin. That makes fifteen thousand names with which a drug clerk would have to be familiar if he would be able to fill any prescription without having to refer to a book of reference. It is needless to say that few draggists know any proportion of these names. Such a knowledge is not at all essential to the business, and is merely a convenience. The drugs most used should of course be familiar, and soon will become so; but there are a number of articles which are known by a large number of names, some of them appearing to be purely provincial titles which have fastened themselves to the substance. Wintergreen may be taken as an example of this fact. The Latin name is gaultheria (gaultheria procumbens); the pharmscentical name is partridge berry; and the common names, by any of which it may be called for at a drug store, are deer-berry, teaberry, wintergreen, mountain tea, grouseberry checkerberry, boxberry, spice berry, Canada tea. chink, groundberry, hillberry, ivory plum, redberry tea, red pollorn, wax cluster, spring wintergreen, and spicy wintergreen. A well-known druggist remarked yesterday that the custom of physicians writing prescriptions in Latin was gradually declining. "Formerly," said he, "Latin prescriptions were the most nu-merous, but now I seldom get a prescription which is written entirely in Latin. This is as it should be. As long as we have English words

for these articles, why not use them?"
"The more complicated a prescription is, the more you dislike to fill it, I presume?" a Journal "Ob, no: it is not the number of drugs which we put in a prescription that makes it hard to Fluid extracts are always the hardest to fill;

much more so than prescriptions from shelf

"Can the drug trade be learned more advantageously in the store than at the school of

"However that may be, it should be learned at only one of the places, and that is at the school of pharmacy. A clerk should never be allowed in a drug store who is not thoroughly schooled in the matter. Indiana is one of the few States which has refused to regulate this matter by law, and the result is that we are the Botany Bay of all the trash druggists who have been in the surrounding States. All around us they have pharmaceutical laws. Ohio and Illinots govern the drug trade with the most stringent regulations, but in Indians anybody who wants to go into the business is allowed free scope, no difference whether he knows anything about the business." "Efforts have been made to secure the passage

of such a law in this State?' "Yes; two years ago a bill was before the Leg-islature, but the dead-lock prevented the possi-bility of its passage. One of the consequences of it is that the drug business is being overdone in this place on account of the number of those driven out of other States by inefficiency who have moved their drug stores into Indiana. Do you know how many drug stores there are right here in Indianapolis? Why, there are 130. Every time I drive out in town it seems to me ! see one or two new drug stores. Now, half of these people would never be able to go into business under pharmacy laws which exist in other States. These laws, in general, require that the pharmacist be either himself a competent druggist, who has obtained a certificate from a board of examiners, or that he have such a pharms cist in his employ, and in charge of the store."

"Will the pharmacy law be brought up again

at the next Legislature?"
"Without a doubt. There does not seem to

have been any great opposition to it. Some of the jobbers seemed to think it might injure them, but if they only knew it, it would benefit them. The law does not contemplate driving out of the business any who are in it now. You can not take my business away from me; but you can place certain restrictions on me before I go into it. This law will not affect those who are already engaged in the drug business in Indiana, unless they quit the business and desire to start up again, in which case they would be required to get a certificate. It would, however, benefit the better class of them, merely by preventing the arrival of incompetent competitors. But the people are the ones who are really to be benefited by the law, as they are to be protected by it from ignorant clerks."

An instance is told of the working of the law.

A year ago a man in an lilinois town went into the drug business. He had signally failed to procure a license for himself, but had succeeded in getting as a partner a young man who had passed the examination. But after a time the two quarreled and dissolved partnership. The incompetent pharmacist still retained possession of the store, and in order to be able to continue the business attempted again to pass an exami-nation, but as signally failed. He then loaded his supply of goods upon a freight train and brought them to an Indiana town, where he is now carrying on a prosperous business.

FUMIGATION IN THE POSTOFFICE.

The Process Letters from Fever-Infected Districts Undergo on Their Way North.

While conversing with a postal clerk in the city office recently, who was sorting over a bundle of variously sealed letters, a Journal reporter's attention was attracted by a letter now and then that would have a double row of mysterious perforations, much resembling those that would result from a sharp-pointed penknife being thrust at intervals through a sheet of paper. At first they passed unnoticed, but their increasing frequency led to an inquiry as to the meaning of the queer-looking holes. "That is a mark," said the clerk, "that shows the letters have been fumigated, although it really cuts no figure in the process. You will notice that all the letters and packages that bear those perforations have Southern post-marks, and come mostly from Florida and Georgia, where are situated the present yellow-fever districts, although some other States fumigate their letters too. It is a process required by law and done at the government's expense." "How is the process conducted?" he wa

"There are three fumigating centers, to which all Southern mail must be sent before it comes North, one is at Dupont, Ga., one at Waycross, the same State, and one at Chattahoochee, Fia. All of our letters come by way of Waycross. There letters that are mailed in the fever districts are sent and inspected, so far as their exterior is concerned. They are then tied into packages and run through a machine which perforates twelve small holes on each end, going entirely through the letter.

This, as I said, is only an inducation to show that the letter has been fumigated, although, in reality, it is marked before it is submitted to the process proper. They are then scattered at random over a wire frame or rack that has

"Does this process not delay a letter!" "Oh yes, it makes a delay of from twelve to twenty-four hours, but it is required by law and can't be helped. Almost anybody would rather wait a day for a letter rather than run the risk of having a contagious fever brought right to his front door. Of course, probably one case in a thousand would be a rare thing where the fumigation does any material good, but that one case might be the saving of a whole community.
Only the letters from Florida, Georgia and neighboring districts are fumigated. In 1883, during the small-pox scare in Texas, letters from that region were fumigated, but that has been abandoned. Foreign letters are never fumigated unless they come on board some ship that is quarantined. In that case, they are sent to Wayeross or one of the other points and put through the same process to which 'American letters are submitted.'

"What per cent. of the Indianapolis mail bears these marks of fumigation? "The number varies. I have seen as high as forty and fifty letters come into the office with the double row of holes, and then again but one or two will be received. I am told, though, that the number has increased within the last ten years. This fumigation law has been in operation a long time, and its requirements are very strict."

Charges Concerning Her Husband.

ferred in Order to Deprive Her of an In-

A suit with some very sensational features was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by plaintiff, then but nineteen years of age. was year. They had been married but a few weeks when Mr. Douglass, while attending English's Theater, dropped dead of heart disease. His will, his eister, Mrs. Ellen B. Douglass, and other near relatives. It was current belief that he died a very wealthy man, but an investigation revealed that his property, consisting of many pieces of real estate, had, a short time prior to first legal step taken was by the widow, who resisted the probate of the will. The court held that the instrument should be probated, and it was understood at the time that there would follow a suit by the widow to set the will aside, and also to have declared void the transfer of all of Mr. Douglass's property to his relatives just prior to his marriage. Such was the nature of the suit The complaint is very lengthy, as it sets out detail all the business transactions

Mr. Douglass for several months before his death, and reviews the history of his courtship and marriage to Miss Olive Anderson. The court is asked to set the will aside on the ground that after it was made Mr. Douglass so conveyed his real estate and otherwise disposed of its conditions as to operate as a revocation of the will. It is claimed that but few, if any, of the pieces of property belonging to the deceased remained at the time his death as they were when the will executed; and furthermore, that the date of the execution of the will he was not the owner of some property he possessed at the time of his death. The charge is made by the widow that her husband, with fraudulent intent, while financially emberrassed, transferred to Ellen B. Douglass, for a pretended consideration of \$25,000, the Illinoisfor \$10,000 was transferred to, and now stands in, the name of Mrs. Mansur; that several other

will was executed.

After reciting these facts the specific charge s made that Douglass dispossessed himself of all his property in order that the plaintiff, to whom he was engaged to be married, should not profit financially by the marriage. In substantiation of this charge the following is set out in the complaint: "In the latter part of the year 1886 and early in the year 1887, said James G. Douglass being then above the age of fifty years and unmarried, and still laboring under his fluancial embarrassments, became acquainted with and entered into a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, then Olive Anderson, who was then about nineteen years of age. That after such contract of marriage the said James G. Douglass kept company with the plaintiff and from time to time postponed the consummation of said marriage contract, and during the summer of 1887 mistreated, abused and neglected her, and therefore sought to avoid said marriage; but afterwards conceived the idea of fulfilling his contract and then abandoning the plaintiff, and with that end in view he fixed a date for the consummation of the marriage and immediately, secretly and without the knowledge of said plaintiff, began to further frandulently dispose of and encumber his property, so that he might abandon her without subjecting his property to any burdens by reason of such abandonment, and in pursuance of such corrupt designs and to perfect such fraudulent purpose the deed to William L. Barkley, on Oct. 26, 1887, was executed."

After specifying the pieces of property that Douglass transferred between the time of his engagement to Miss Anderson and the marriage, the widow complains as follows: "Afterward the same James G. Douglass, in pursuance of his said fraudulent, corrupt and covenous designs, procured to convey or encumber by pretended mortgage all the remaining property then standing in his name; and after he had disposed of his means he, on the 11th day of November, 1887, consummated his said contract of marriage by marrying the plaintiff, Olive, and soon afterward took said plaintiff to Onio and attempted to abandon her; and soon thereafter the same James G. Douglass died, leaving plaintiff, Olive, his widow, and leaving no children or parents, and no means for her support except the said real estate which he had by said false, fraudulent means conveyed and encumbered; all of which said false, fraudulent, corrupt and covenous designs and acts were then and there known to said defendants, Barkley, Lydia B. Harrison and Ellen B. Douglass; that up to the time of said marriage said dames G. Douglass continued to manage and control all of said property so conveyed and encumbered, collecting rents, pay-ing taxes and keeping the money in bank in his own name, as though, and as it was in fact, his

own property."
In conclusion the widow recites that the plaintiff left her pothing, and no means of procuring support. By his acts, she alleges, the execution of the will was made impossible, and the court is therefore asked to cancel it, declare the estate of the deceased intestate, set aside the mortgages and transfers, to put her in possion of all the property, and to require W. S. Barkley, the executor, to make to the court a report of his trust. Solomon Claypool and Shepherd & Martindale are the attorneys for the plaintiffs. The case will likely be heard during the present term of court.

A Will Contest Compromised. The compromise of the suit brought by John Cameron to have the will of the late Mrs. Catherine Bobbs set aside was effected in the Circuit Court yesterday. The case was to have come to trial next Tuesday. The suit received special attention from the fact that Mrs. Bobbs was the sister of Simon Cameron and aunt of Don Cameron and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh. By the will and the codicil sought to be established, Mrs. Bobbs gave to the plaintiff \$10,000 in money and the income for his life upon \$10,000. In a later codicil she revoked the first one and left Mr. Cameron nothing. At the time of the making of the will it was supposed that the estate would amount to about \$60,000, but it was ascertained after her death that it would not reach so large a sum. By the terms of the com-promise the plaintiff, during his life, and his children after his death, are given the one-fourth in the net estate, thus placing him on an equal footing with the other three heirs, Mrs. Margaret Halderman, Mrs. Wayne McVeagh, Mrs.

Sentence of Two Years. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury that tried Robert Hartpence for murder returned a verdict, finding the accused guilty and sentencing him to the penitentiary for two years. The sentence is regarded as very light, Hartpence himself expressing his surprise that he had not been given five or ten years. A new trial will not be requested. The jury deliberated nearly thirty hours. When it first retired six favored acquittal, and six sentences ranging from two large, open meshes, and for some hours they are submitted to burning sulphur fumes, after which they are retied into packages and sent on to the two-year sentence.

> ment for the principal and interest of policy, to the amount of \$2,500. Granted a Divorce.

> > An August Dividend.

FURNITURE at Wm. L. Elder's.

WANTS THE WILL SET ASIDE

Jas. G. Douglass's Widow Makes Grave

She Alleges that His Property Was Transterest in It-Other Court Matters.

Olive Douglass, the young widow of the late James G. Douglass. About a year ago the married to Mr. Douglass, who was in his fiftieth to the surprise of many, gave all his property to his death, been transferred to his relatives. The

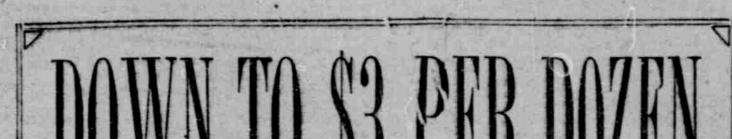
pieces of property (specifically described in the compisint) were fraudulently conveyed to W. S. Barkley and Ida B. Barkley; that still other pieces were fraudulently mortgaged to Lydia B. Harrison, sister of the deceased, without consideration, and that all this was done after the

Watts, Miss Jeanette Cameron and Brewster

Suit on a Policy. A complaint was filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States Court, by Josephine L. Maloney, against the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. The complainant avers that the above association issued to her a policy on the life of her husband, John W. Maloney, for the sum of \$2,000, and there being no agent of the company in Marion county, asks the court to grant service of process upon the Auditor of State, as provided by law, and demands judg-

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Mary A. Stoughton was granted a divorce from John L. Stoughton, on the proof of the failure of the deendant to provide for his family.

The Cyclorama Company, from its August receipts, yesterday paid its stockholders a 2 per ent. dividend on the face of its stock.



FINEST CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

At the New and Elegant Refurnished Gallery of the Well-Known and Popular Photographer

ALBERT FEARNAUGHT

16, 18 and 20 East Washington Street.

They begin - the Ember days-September, November, December. We have goods that go with them appropriately. Our fall and winter selections are coming in fast and felicitously. The felicitous part is that they are going out again fast. It shows that we make the right choice. It testifies that our friends are pleased, and like the wise people that they are, they stand not upon the order of their buying but buy at once. It is a good example to follow.

ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER. THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

MEETING OF MINERS.

State Federation of Mine Laborers Preparing for its Fourth Annual Session.

On Tuesday the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers will hold its fourth annual convention here, beginning at 2 P. M. The only States to be represented are Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois at the present time. Executive Secretary Chris Evans says that prospects for the representation of additional States are encouraging. There will be one delegate for every one hundred members from the various local, district and State unions. An attendance much larger than heretofore at previous meetings is expected. A secretary, treasurer and general executive board will be selected, but there is a probability that the first two offices will be consolidated. In this State the federation claims a membership of 5,000, or about two-thirds of the miners in Indiana. All the districts have been fairly organized excepting Clay county. In this district it is claimed that the miners have more to complain of, and it is the only county where there is open hostility to organized labor. Save Rosedale, the second district is well organized, the same being true of the third, with the exception of Alum Cave. The organization in the fourth district is not so thorough, affairs being in such condition that the president has been compelled frequently to assert his au-thority, otherwise there would have been no dis-

This convention is in a sense preliminary to the annual joint convention of miners and operators to be held next Feburary to arrange a yearly scale of prices to take effect May 1, 1889. The miners of the United States are divided into two great national orders, of which the Federated Association is the youngest and smallest.
The oldest is the Miners' Assembly, Knights of
Labor. It has a membership two or
three times as large as the
former, and embraces twelve or thirteen
States. An effort has been made, but without success, to unite the two, since the interests are common. The Assembly's plan, given in answer to a proposition from the former, is one of absorption, to which there is vigorous objection, and thus the matter rests. The application of arbitration is due to the former, which has succeeded so well in adjusting its disputes with op-erators as to force imitation from the older or-der, and to create the hope that it will continue

HAS FAITH IN PEOPLE'S TRUSTS.

A Citizen Who Expects to Enjoy the Blessings of Free Light, Fuel and Water.

A citizen said to a Journal reporter yesterday that he believed Indianapolis is destined to become the favorite residence city of America. "Its beauty," he said, "cannot be excelled now, and when the improvements already contemplated, and some of them under way are completed, it will be a delightful place to live quietly. The greatest inducement we will have to offer men who are looking for a first-rate place to reside will be the small expense. If the Consumers' Gas Trust Company is a success we shall, according to the promise of those at the head of the enterprise, have practically free gas in a few years. As soon as that shall have been accomplished we will have a water trust. The people have been at the mercy of the water-works company long enough, and I feel confi-dent if the Gas Trust is a success a water trust company will be immediately organized by the people, and in addition to free gas we shall have, in a few years, free water." "Can you conceive of any other blessing?" he

"The next step will be to organize an electriclight trust to light the city. It would probably be much easier to form a trust of that kind than a water trust, because the outlay would not be so great, and we may have it first. I may be visionary, but I confidently believe in a few years we will have these two additional people's trusts, and then it will not be long until we will have practically free heat, light and water. With such inducements, can people be kept away from Indianapolis? I think not. Not only will the city attract people who have money, and are seeking a quiet and cheap place to live, but manufacturers will certainly turn their attention to us. I believe the work of making a great city out of Indianapolis has just begun, and I hope to see the idea carried out on the plan I have

Improvement in Real Estate. With the coming of cooler weather and the return of tourists from their vacations, the real estate market is rapidly recovering from the summer duliness. The last week was an unusually busy one with the county recorder, and the indications are that there will be a brisk fall market. During the week seventy-two deeds were recorded, representing property valued at \$145,322.88. The largest sale for the week was that of the residence of Albert E. Fletcher, No. 619 North Pennsylvania street, by Louis Holfweg to Michael Clune, the lounge manufacturer, for \$36,000. Mr. Clune, in turn, transferred his residence on North Meridian street, near Fifth, to Mr. Hollweg, for \$23,000. Among the other sales of note were the following: The heirs of Kate Spotts to Dr. L. D. Waterman, part of a farm of fifty-nine acres lying along the Beit railroad, for \$9,777; Michael Lonergan to Fred Dietz, a farm of eighty acres in Parry township for 89,-000, and Samuel Moore to David A. Williams, a farm of fifty-five acres in Wayne township, \$6,-000. A new map of Indianapolis is now being prepared, and in consequence persons who own tracts of ground adjoining the city are having them laid out into lots as rapidly as possible. John J. Cooper yesterday subdivided a one-acre tract lying on Michigan street, near the canal, into ten lots.

To-Day's Church Services. Rev. John Baltzly will conduct the services in the evening at Plymouth Church. At the Friends' Church, Rev. Joseph Moore will conduct the services this morning. At the Meridian-street M. E. Charch, this evening, the Rev. T. G. Duvall will preach. The sermon at the Second Presbyterian Church this morning will be by Rev. Jas. McLeod. Bishop Lemax, of North Carolina, will preach at Lovely Lane A. M. E. Church this morning. Services this morning, conducted by Rev. B. J. Radford, will take place at the Central Christian

Model of the Monument. Carl H. Lieber, who has recently returned from Germany, says that while there he met architect Schmitz, designer of the plans for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. He said that

Mr. Schmitz was having a model prepare d by a celebrated sculptor, of the original design, which would be in height five or six feet, and which would be brought here by Mr. Schmitz on his return to Indianapolis next month.

County Board of Education. The county board of education met yesterday, but transacted but little business of importance. The committee appointed at a former meeting to revise the course of study made a report, which was concurred in. The rearranging of the course of study does not imply any change in text-books. Methods of securing better attendance and less tarainess were discussed, and Suthe recent suggestions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Ah the members of the board were present, and they expressed the be-lief that the present year is coing to be an un-usually successful one with the schools of the "The average term will be considerably longer this year than ever before," said Superintendent Flick last evening "In none of the townships will the term be shorter than six months, and in many nine months." The super-intendent also thinks the country schools of the county were never supplied with a better corps of teachers than they will be this year. The majority of the schools will begin on the 17th

Mr. Wassou's Investment. H. P. Wasson, of this city, has made a large investment in the mercantile business in Cleveland, O. For years in that city the dry goods firm of E. M. McGillin & Co., has been an influential factor in business circles, and the house is known throughout a radius of 150 miles in one of the richest sections of Ohio. The McGillin business exceeds \$1,000,000 per year at retail alone, and in addition it covers a very large jobbing trade. This great interest in the course of a few days is to pass into the hands of the E. M. McGillin Company, which has a capital stock of \$250,000, three-fifths of which is owned by Mr. Wasson. It is the purpose of the company to make the house equal to any of the great stores of New York. Mr. Wasson will continue his business here without change. It will be in charge of John Daglish, with Hugh

Green in control of the notion and cloak depart-

The Northern Prison. Warden James Murdock, of the Indiana State Prison North, filed with the Auditor of State yesterday a statement of the receipts, earnings and expenditures of the institution for the months of May, June and July, 1888, showing also the balance on Aug. 1 of this year. The report shows: Balance from last quarter, \$5.218.02; receipts and earnings for the quarter, \$31,787.86; expenditures, less \$1,197.13, being deducted to keep expenditures within the State appropriation, \$21,341.67; balance on hand July 31, \$9,249.06; for maintenance, \$1,197.13; expenditures for the quarter, \$22,538.80; excess of receipts over expenditures for the quarter,

Indiana Corn. Ben M. Morgan, of Marion county, presented Vesterday, to the State Museum, a stalk of corn raised on his farm, four miles south of the city, on the Madison road, seventeen feet in height, containing an ear of cern one foot in length, The stalk is now on exhibition in the secretary's office at the Agricultural Department.

Released from Prison.

Edward Slater was released vesterday from the Prison North, having served a period of three years and three months, for passing counterfeit money in Ft. Wayne, where he was arrested on the charge in 1884. He was sentenced from this city. His home is in Detroit.

> Ryan, The Hatter, 21 and 23 South Illinois street.

BRENNEKE'S Dancing Academy (opposite New Denison Hotel) reopens Saturday, Sept. 15. Early application is desirable. For particulars call at 321 North Pennsylvania st.

THE Geo. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Indi anapolis, of which Gep. Ben Harrison is a member, will go to the National Encampment at Columbus, O., Monday morning. Sept. 10, via the great I., B. & W. route. They would like comrades of other posts and friends in general to join them.

Hot Weather Is Now Here-We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or patural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrig-erators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves; "Econo-my" ice-cream freezers—the cheapest in the market. WM. H. BENNETT & Son. 38 S. Meridian st.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

In a few days our stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

Will be ready for inspection. We can show a larger variety than ever before, from the cheapest to the best grades. WM. HÆRLE 4 W. Wash. Established 1862. NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

Should fail to call at the Art Emporium, 33 South Meridian street, and inspect the most complete assortment of ART WORK ever exhibited in the State.

LIEBER & CO By AMELIE RIVES,

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD" Price.....25 Cents. No charge for postage, if wanted by mail.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO 26 East Washington Street.

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CHINA,

GLASSWARE CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

10 Per Cent. Off All Goods in the House! . CLEARANCE SALE

I. N. HEIMS 44 and 46 East Washington St.

GENUINE! GENUINE! WE ARE AGENTS FOR JACKSON COAL

Sewer Pipe, Fire Brick, Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

& PRAY 58 East Market St., 120 Virginia Avenue.

W.T.WILEY&CO 48 and 50 North Illinois Street.

All Summer Goods

GREAT SACRIFICE Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 3.

Best French Sateens only 20c a yard, worth 35c.

Good Sateens at 5c a yard, worth 1oc. Figured Lawns at 2c a yard, worth 5c.

Lace Mitts at 15c a pair, worth 25c. Special prices on Dress Goods, Cloaks and Underwear for early falk All-Wool Cloth only 29c a yard, worth 50c.

Advance sale of Plush Sacks at about one-third off the regular prices

All-Wool Cloth only 48c a yard, worth 75c.

Henrietta Cloths and Broadcloths, in all the new shades, at lowest See our elegant line of Dress Plushes from 6oc a yard up.

SPECIAL.NOTICE!

Messrs. A. E. Burkhardt & Co. will be at our stores Monday, Tuese day and Wednesday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, to collect Sealskin garments that need remodeling. Ladies having Seal garments to be repaired should bring them to our store on the above days.

W.T. WILEY & CO 48 and 50 North Illinois Street.

Subscribe for the Weekly Indiana State Journal,

Did You Ever See Such Beautiful

Just the time for the ladies to call and see the new and elegant FALL and WINTER GOODS I am now showing. Will be glad to see you. Polite attention Weather? whether you buy or not.

ALBERT GALL